



Forever float that standard high!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Chattanooga Evacuated.

It is reported on good authority that the main body of the rebels have evacuated Chattanooga, and that Bragg has gone to Atlanta, Georgia.

John Morgan's Raid.

The latest intelligence from Morgan leaves him seventeen miles northeast of Cincinnati, no doubt endeavoring to reach the Ohio river above Cincinnati. He appears to be in too much of a hurry to do much damage.

The New York Riot.

The details of the New York city rebellion show that the attack upon the draft officers was preconcerted. The mob came together by arrangement, and made their attack under a leader, armed for the occasion. It was no sudden outbreak of popular fury, but has the appearance of having been done under a matured plan.

The city of New York is largely in arrears in furnishing men for the war. It is there where the teachings of such copperheads as Wood have been effectual in preventing enlistments. It will be unjust to loyal people of the country if such localities are not compelled to do their share in defending the country. Loyal people are, therefore, looking with intense interest to see the government vindicate its authority where treason and rebellion has raised its head most defiantly in the north. If the draft is not enforced to the letter in New York city, trouble will spring up throughout the country in all the copperhead districts, wherever the draft comes off. But if New York is taught obedience, and the actors in this mob punished as their crimes deserve, there will be a peaceable draft elsewhere, and the great and necessary principle of conscription for the public defense will be vindicated and established.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Twelfth Battery.

Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863:
Editors Gazette.—This is a glorious fourth for us. Vicksburg has surrendered. As I write Logan's division is entering the city with music and flying colors, preceded by General Grant and staff. We do not yet know the terms, but presume the surrender was unconditional, as Grant is not the man to show them any favors. Where is Johnston and the force he was bringing to annihilate us? We have heard nothing reliable from him since we came here. Preparations were being made for a general cannonading along our lines to-day, but the rebels have spoiled our celebration by bringing out the white flag. They say they have been dreading the 4th of July for the last two weeks, for they were certain we would improve the splendid opportunity we had for *firm salutes*. A steady morning at eight o'clock the flag of truce came out in front of McClernand's lines. It soon became known along the lines and the rebels rose from their rifle pits and thronged thickly along the parapets of the fort. In some instances the rebels came part way over and met our boys, but generally they were not very communicative. The flag returned at about two o'clock p.m., when firing again commenced and continued for a half an hour when it again appeared. Pemberton came out and met Grant under a large tree in plain sight from our fort, and the two remained together till ten o'clock. This morning various rumors were in circulation concerning the surrender, but nothing was known till about the middle of the forenoon, when white flags were run up on all the forts and the rebels fled out and stacked their arms in front. Then loud and deafening cheers arose from every hill—Vicksburg was surely ours, and our toils and dangers were ended for the present in a glorious triumph. We hear that our division is to occupy the rebel works to-morrow, but nothing is certain, we may be ordered elsewhere.

Of the operations of the army in other departments we are ignorant. We do not get much news, as our friends at home are very sparing of their letters and that is our only source of information. I will write again in a few days if we go into Vicksburg. Yours, W. B. B.

JUDGE WIRAM KNOWLTON DEAD.—We learn from the Prairie du Chien Courier, that Judge Wiram Knowlton died on the 27th ult., at Menasha, Oconto county. He was formerly judge of the sixth judicial court, and was forty-seven years of age at the time of his death.

Judge Knowlton was a brother of James H. Knowlton, formerly of this city.

LEAVES FOR THE ARMY.—Col. J. Starkweather, late Wisconsin, left Milwaukee yesterday for his command in the army of Gen. Rosecrans. As is well known the colonel has command of a brigade and has had for a year or more.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says he learns at Gen. Grant's headquarters that the death of the wife of Gen. Pemberton by the explosion of a shell, is confirmed.

The Recent Campaign in Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 7, 1863.

Our mail communications have been cut off for more than two weeks. The first mail goes out to-day. We have realized to the fullest extent where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise. We have seen the advance and retreat of the boasted army of rebellion.

The army corps of Ewell, Hill, Longstreet and Stuart passed through Chambersburg. Our intercourse with them fully satisfied us of the wide differences between the upper and lower classes of the white people in the south. The officers generally are men of intelligence and refinement, while the private, with but few exceptions, are grossly ignorant and depraved. They do not comprehend the issue involved in the war.

They answer almost every question by saying, "We are fighting for our rights." They seemed to feel deeply the influence of northern society from the time they crossed into Pennsylvania until they arrived at Chambersburg, a distance of 20 miles. An order was issued by Gen. Lee and read to them, forbidding any conversation with the citizens whatever. This, however, was not observed, and a discussion continued largely. Many voluntarily gave themselves up to our soldiers who gave them directions how to escape their perils.

That portion of the army that passed through Chambersburg numbered 60,000. It was carefully counted by several of our citizens, some numbering more than that and others a few hundred less. Gen. Barry's division passed about eight miles to the right of Chambersburg, and Gen. Hill's corps passed up through Westminster, Md., which we believe would swell the number of Lee's command to 80,000 men.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

They were well armed, most of them having the latest improved arms. They had 113 pieces of artillery of different calibres, and 2,000 wagons and ambulances. Some of the regiments were tolerably well clad, but most of them indifferently, and all of them filthy in appearance. Many were barefooted in most of the regiments, and many were without hats.

The ambulance corps was large, and almost every ambulance had either sick or broken-down soldiers in it. The horses used were generally those stolen from our citizens, of which they had great abundance.

THEIR CONDUCT.

Many requisitions were made upon the citizens of our town. The first was for rations of bread and meat for 1,500 men, which was complied with.

The second was for 500 suits of clothes, including hats and boots, 300 pounds of lead, 500 saddles and bridles, 500 horse shoes, and nails sufficient to put them on; all the pistols and revolvers and percussion caps in the county, 5,000 barrels of flour, 500 sacks of salt, 500 barrels of gold and silver, and to cap the climax, 25 barrels of *soler*.

Committees of citizens called upon Gen. Ewell and informed him that to comply with this demand was utterly impossible, and that if such would be their requisitions, we would ask leave to remove our women and children, and then to burn the town. The requisition was not enforced, but as an alternative, the quartermaster made requisitions upon our merchants and shopkeepers, taking from them whatever was needed in their army, and paying our usual retail prices in Confederate money.

Under these requisitions they took dry goods to the value of several thousand dollars, groceries to a great value, hardware, flour, salt and drugs, all in large quantities.

They loaded these goods in wagons taken from our farmers, and sent them in the direction of Hagerstown. Whether they succeeded in getting them safely across the Potomac river or not, we have not been enabled to learn.

CONDUCT OF THE PRIVATE.

After the requisitions of the quartermaster had been complied with, the private soldiers had been given them to see to our citizens of what little they had left. They entered the stores and took all they could carry in many instances, taking jewelry, goods, and other things of no use to them. We saw them carry away silk and dresses already made for small children.

They filled their canteens with molasses and stood on the streets drinking it, others eating raw mackerel out of one hand and brown sugar out of the other. They took hats from the heads of our citizens, and compelled others to take off their boots and shoes and give them up.

One man was compelled to give his hat, coat, watch, money, shoes and stockings. Several were shot for refusing to give up all they had. Many horses in the country were seized, the furniture broken up, all the valuables carried away, and the families compelled to give up their clothing and money.

CONDUCT OF THE COOPERATION.

Many of our citizens had secreted their arms in the mountains and other places, not likely to be suspected, but our copperhead inhabitants exposed them, and by this means our loss of horses is perhaps doubled to what it would have been had such infamous conduct not taken place.

have seen men with their arms of walking along as best they could. We have a hospital here, with a large number in it. The Potomac is impassable, and with the forces we have along it, and the capturing of the capture of Gen. Lee and his whole army. This we believe to be the death blow to rebellion, copperheadism and slavery, and a bright day to our republic.

FRANKLIN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, July 13.
The Evening Post, 2d edition, has the following: A riot commenced this a.m. consequent upon the draft being commenced. The rioters, 300 or 500 in number, were armed with bricks, clubs and stones. It began at the headquarters of the 9th district, corner of 3d avenue and 40th st. The machinery, books and blades of the draft at this place were entirely destroyed, the building fired and the whole block enveloped in flames. Two or three men with axes cut down the telegraph poles in 3d avenue, and at 11 o'clock the wires were destroyed. It is said, "Seymour" approached the scene of disturbance and was much injured. The police are unable to check the riot.

New York, July 13.
The Evening Post, 3d edition, has the following: From the 3d edition of the Evening Post we have heard of no further demonstrations by the rioters. Mayor Opdyke has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, July 13—2:35 p.m.

Whereas an organized and unlawful assembly has in various parts of the city violently resisted, and by force obstructed the execution of the laws; accompanying their acts by the destruction of property, endangering the lives of the officers engaged in the performance of their duty, and of peaceful citizens, hereby warn all those in any way engaged in these riotous proceedings to desist at once, and return to their homes and their usual employment. All necessary measures will be taken to preserve the peace of the city, to enforce the laws and to put down rioters at all hazards.

GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

The military order of the remains of Brig. Gen. Zook, comprising the 1st regiment of cavalry, was ordered to the scene of the riot. Just as we go to press we hear that the mob has burned two elegant dwelling houses in Lexington avenue. Information received up to two o'clock states that the mob has increased to some thousands. Gen. Wool has ordered to the scene large numbers of marines from Brooklyn, besides a considerable number of soldiers of the regular army. The national guard reserve is called out.

WASHINGTON, July 13.
Special to the Evening Post.—One of the heaviest rain storms of the season commenced at midnight and still continues. The road between here and Baltimore is washed away for half a mile. Spectators from Frederick make no mention of any engagement between the opposing armies, this evening.

New York, July 13—6 p.m.
Up to this hour the riot appears to be increasing. The following is a brief resume of the operations:

It appears that there must have been a concerted plan of resistance to the conscription, as all the workmen on the different railroads combined, together with those of certain factories, and marched to the building on 3d avenue where the drafting for the 9th district had commenced.

At about half past ten o'clock the crowd rushed in, seized the books and papers, using great violence towards the officers and reporters present, who managed to escape, except Assistant Deputy Vanderpool, who was badly beaten and believed to be beyond recovery. Soon after, the building was burned, the flames meanwhile storming the upper part, where some half dozen families lived.

The next building took fire and was also destroyed. The mob, shouting while it was burning. Women were also in the mob, setting them on. All the horses were stumped, and the drivers taken off by the crowd.

The police were overpowered, and beaten on the head. A blacksmith shop was also destroyed, and its owner nearly killed.

A detachment of 750 of the proposed guard arrived at noon, and drew up in line of battle between 44th and 45th streets, on Third avenue, where they were quickly surrounded by an intensely excited mob, who stoned and jeered them. The soldiers fired into the throng, when they were set upon and driven off and pursued about a mile. One of the soldiers was caught and actually beaten to death by both men and women. Another was nearly torn to pieces, thrown over a precipice and his body stoned till half buried.

Soon after a squad of police arrived, but were driven off, one of them being torn to pieces, and kicked into the jelly.

The stores in the vicinity were soon closed by their owners, and the rioters had everything their own way. The firemen were not allowed to play on the fire.

The most horrible and beastly outrages have been perpetrated. Some twelve or thirteen policemen have been so brutally treated that their recovery is almost hopeless, and no doubt exists as to the death of Superintendent Kennedy.

About 4 p.m. some 4,000 of the armed mob marched down Third avenue, threatening the conscription.

Gov. Seymour will probably arrive this evening. Mayor Opdyke has issued a proclamation against the rioters, stating that order shall be preserved. Measures are being taken by General Wool, which will probably prove effectual in quelling the riot. Every negro who has been seen by the mob has been either murdered or horribly beaten. Some twenty have thus far been killed.

themselves, and about three o'clock processions of ruffians, thieves and women, armed with clubs, pistols and bars of iron, marched up First avenue, threatening all connected with the conscription.

The arsenal was threatened, but the presence of a detachment of the 10th volunteers prevented an attack. Howitzers are stationed there, and at the 7th regiment armory, loaded with canister, which will be used on the first demonstration.

A whole block on Third avenue was burned. A persons named Andrews, of Vermont, who has lately harangued meetings at Cooper Institute, seemed to be the leader of the mob, and addressed the rioters while the destruction was going on, denouncing the president and advising the people to organize to resist the draft.

The howling devils, after this haranguing, proceeded to the large and beautiful dwelling on the corner of Forty seventh street and Lexington avenue, which was completely sacked, the library, glasses, sofas, chairs, beds, &c., being thrown into the street. They then set fire to the house, amid terrible yells and burned it down.

In the eighth district the marshal adjourned the drawing until to-morrow. A detachment of 100 regulars arrived about 3 o'clock and reported to Provost Marshal Nugent, and went to the arsenal—the excitement around which is great.

ALBANY, July 13.
The call for two companies of the 25th regiment, of this city, to garrison one of the forts in the New York harbor was countermanded this morning by Gen. Wool; they have this afternoon been ordered by the assistant adjutant general to proceed to New York and report to the commissary general for service in protecting the property in the state arsenal there.

Gov. Seymour is in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.
The Bulletin says: We learn from Washington, on excellent authority, that an attack on Charleston was to have begun on Thursday last.

A fleet of iron-clads under Admiral Dahlgren, was rendezvousing at Port Royal and Edisto, at last accounts. A number of wooden vessels have been furnished with Winthrop guns and otherwise fitted to take part in the attack.

General Gilmore has command of a large land force which is to co-operate with the navy. The present plan is first to attack and take the batteries on Morris Island.

If they were captured it was expected that their big guns would be turned upon Fort Sumter, and the iron clads by thus aided in reducing the fort.

Special to the Chicago Times.—I left Vicksburg on the morning of the 9th. On the 6th, the rebel prisoners drew rations for 32,500 men. This includes officers, men, and servants, sick and wounded. The rebel soldiers are making great efforts to get away and return to their homes, but Gen. Grant cannot, according to the terms of the surrender, treat them as deserters. He agreed to parole them all and send them out of his line.

Pemberton applied to Grant for a federal guard to force all Confederate soldiers to leave Vicksburg as prisoners of war. Gen. Grant refused, and ordered Gen. Logan to take charge of all who refused to go out with Pemberton. They will be disposed of when the captured army leaves the town.

Several hundred men from the Louisiana brigade crossed the river on stolen yaws and skiffs as soon as they were paroled, swearing they would never fire another gun for the rebels, but they would go home and stay there.

Mississippians say they will mutiny as soon as they get beyond our lines, and then will return to Vicksburg and give them selves up. There will be nothing but officers' side arms to quell the mutiny.

On the 8th Admiral Porter received a dispatch from Port Hudson that Gardner and Banks were parleying about capitulation. Porter was momentarily expecting Gen. Price from Port Hudson with the announcement of a surrender. Banks needed no reinforcements.

Alfred Gallatin Brown, formerly United States senator from Mississippi, was taken by our cavalry at his home, in Copiah county, some days since. He was conveyed to Snyder's Bluff, where he took the oath of allegiance. He declared to Gen. Washburn that he never was a secessionist and never favored the rebellion. He is probably dead by this time. When he was paroled he was suffering from an attack of flux, which our surgeons pronounced incurable.

Gen. Prentiss reports having buried 415 rebels after the fight at Helena, and Dr. McPheters, rebel medical director, says their loss in wounded will reach 1,700.

To-day's Report.

(Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, July 14.
Morgan's forces crossed the "Big Miami" at Venice, last night, and burned the bridge behind them; passing through Burlington and Springfield. They crossed the Hamilton & Dayton railroad at Glendale, at six this morning, moving toward Camp Dennison. It is not known that any damage was done at Glendale, but the Hamilton & Dayton road, Telegraph communication is still open with Hamilton. Morgan's men are reported much jaded, and will have to rest again. Six of Morgan's men were captured at Milford, Clermont county, Sunday night, and four more at New Boston.

The Commercial says Mr. Wm. Swinton, of the New York Times, arrived last night direct from Rosecrans' headquarters. The main body of Bragg's army has retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The presumption is that the bulk of his forces have been sent to Richmond to garrison that place. Rosecrans has taken 4,000 prisoners during the late forward movement. Our army is in high spirits and splendid condition.

The Commercial has Vicksburg advices to the 8th. Gen. Grant had finished paroling the rebel prisoners. They numbered 31,277. The general commutation list included Lee, Bowen and Smith; Brig. Gen. Lee, Taylor, Herbut, Cummings, Burton, Sharp, Harris, McGee, Baldwin and Vaughn.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman moved in the direction of the Big Black river, with a large army. On the following day he met Johnston's force drawn up in line of battle. A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Johnston's defeat and the capture of 2,000 prisoners. Gen. Frank Blair is reported in possession of Jackson. The rumor was in circulation that Port Hudson surrendered to Banks on the 5th, with 18,000 prisoners.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.
A terrible accident occurred here this evening. While the 12th Michigan battery was marching through the streets, a cannon exploded, instantly killing two artillerymen, and a driver on the rear horse. A boy who was walking on the street at the time was mortally wounded, and has since died.

A suspicious character, supposed to be one of Morgan's spies, was arrested here this evening.

CINCINNATI, July 14.
Morgan's forces reached Miamiville, on the Little Miami road, this morning, tore up the track and fired into the accompanying train coming west. The train put back to Loveland.

DETROIT, July 14.
A destructive fire occurred at Bay City, Michigan, Sunday afternoon. A large portion of the town is reported in ruins, but no particulars.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 14, via ALBANY.
Supt. Kennedy was not fatally injured. About 7 p.m., yesterday, a crowd gathered around the Tribune office and commenced yelling. A few men attacked and gutted the publication office, but were dispersed by the police, after firing a few shots.

NEW YORK, July 14.
Via N. Y. and Erie Line.—The riot is still raging. Gov. Seymour has just telegraphed to Albany for all the military that can be raised and sent there.

BUFFALO, July 14.
This city is filled with rumors regarding the New York riot, but no one is to be trusted on any reliable source. Telegraph lines to New York are still interrupted and no report can be got except from newspapers carried by railroad to Albany. It is reported that the track of the Hudson River road has been torn up for some distance. It is thought the draft will have to be postponed in Buffalo for want of a sufficient force to protect the officers.

Speeches of Gov. Salomon and Hon. J. C. Chase.

From the Madison Journal, July 10th.

There was a large audience, including many ladies, at the meeting of the Union League, in the City Hall, last evening. The meeting was opened by an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson, after which the Glee Club sang "America" in excellent style.

Gov. Salomon was then introduced to the audience, and proceeded to address it. We can only give a brief outline of the speaker's remarks. He began by declaring his peace policy, and his confidence in the Union. He rejoiced with his hearers over the recent glorious victories. If precious lives had been lost, and it brave men were now suffering from grievous wounds received in the late battles, there was the consolation that this time, at least, their blood had not been shed in vain. Union men could hold up their heads to-night. We heard no more of the hissing words, inspired by treasonable hearts, of our inability to conquer the south. Every man felt to-night that this nation was strong enough to enforce respect for its authority. He had never doubted it, but he had never felt such confidence of our final success as since he went down the great Father of Waters, and saw all along his course the evidences of the tremendous power of this Union, and witnessed the spirit that animated our brave soldiers in the life pits at Vicksburg. One universal feeling of certain success pervaded the army. The heroic spirit animated the ranks of the Potomac. Such heroic sacrifices, such sacrifices, as were witnessed in that army within the last ten days were without parallel in history. Had it not been impeded with the feeling that it had rather perish than be beaten back, we should not be here rejoicing over its victories to-night. Two corps, the 1st and 11th, stood up and fought the whole rebel army for a day. If they had been less determined who could say what might have been the consequences. We could not do too much to alleviate the brave men now suffering from wounds; we could not be too kind and considerate to the families of the fallen braves. The great noble spirit of this people would care for them, and Wisconsin would not be behind any of her sister states in this matter.

We should not be over confident because of the recent victories, in immediate success. The fortunes of war were various. We should be prepared to hear news of disaster if it came, and omit no opportunity to strengthen the government and the army. The speaker then alluded to the charges of arbitrary exercise of power by the President. They were the inventions of brains prompted by disloyal hearts. There were, of course, differences of opinion among loyal men in regard to public measures. He believed it safer to submit to the measures dictated by the sound head and sound heart of our President. The rule laid down by the President in his recent letter respecting Vallandigham was an excellent one. We should bear with criticism from men whose hearts were right. Call no man a traitor who is in favor of putting down the rebellion by arms, though he may criticize acts and measures of the government. One spirit prevailed in the army. It cared nothing for parties, it knew only the country and the flag. The same spirit should pervade the whole people, and the recent victories and those he was sure were about to follow, would do much to bring about that result.

Hon. J. C. Chase, member of congress elect from this district, followed, and made an admirable speech. It was the first time our citizens have had an opportunity to hear him, and he made a most favorable impression.

Mr. Chase should not discuss the causes of the war. He knew there were those who said that if the people had not voted for Lincoln in the Presidential election, they would have been satisfied to let the rebels have their right to vote for the man of their choice; this war might have been averted. Perhaps so, but our rights as freemen would have been sacrificed forever.

At the beginning of the war, the rebels counted on three powerful auxiliaries: 1st. The power of cotton. 2d. A servile and mercenary spirit in the north, which would render us incapable of fighting. 3d. They believed they had friends at the north. They had found, however, that the necessities of the world would not induce free nations to unite with the slaveholders' rebellion to put down free government. Cotton had failed. The delusion that because the north was made up of working men, that therefore its people were soverain and free, and that they would not fight to save the life of the nation, was also eradicated. In many a bloody field, the mudsills and mechanics of the north had beaten them back—aye, even the bruised and crushed slave had met their boasted chivalry and man for man had driven them back. Their only hope left, after two years terrible war, was in divisions at the north. The hope of aid from friends and sympathizers in the free states they still cherish. This was to-day our only danger.

No man doubts that, if united, we can crush this rebellion and restore the authority of the constitution. Was there danger of this division? The only danger was in the new-born zeal of a portion of the democratic party for the constitution. Was the constitution in danger? Yes, from armed rebels. But these elements are indifferent to that danger. If any man had a real regard for the constitution, if it was a real concern for the nation, his whole soul would be engrossed in driving back the rebels. But what was strange, the men who clamor most of danger to the constitution, have not shown any zeal against the rebels who seek to destroy it. The Woods, the Seymours and Vallandighams were stoical and indifferent to this danger. We had a right to pronounce such pretenses of regard for the constitution as false and hypocritical. These men oppose every act looking to the reduction of the rebellion. They construe the constitution so, that it confers no power to protect the nation's life. The rebels knew their friends, and the kindness and consideration manifested for Vallandigham by them showed how they appreciated his services.

The speaker continued, showing the consequences of such teachings as those of Vallandigham, and the consistency of the democratic clamor concerning free speech. Their idea of peace was to engender civil war in the north, and reduce the free states to the condition of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was a despotic power, but it was not provided for by the constitution in case of insurrection or invasion. There was no tendency in this country to despotism. On the contrary, our danger was from decentralization. The greatest danger was that the President would shrink from exercising the high duties of his office in times like these.

The ENROLLMENT.—The enrollment in Cook county is said to be complete. Of course no one will pretend, but that there are thousands of names that have not been obtained at all, especially when it is stated that the names of but 27,756 men, between the ages of twenty and forty-five, are credited to this city, and but 33,472 in the entire county. These, as most of our readers are aware, are divided into classes—one class embracing all unmarried men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, and thirty-five; the other class embracing married men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five. The first class only will be drafted in the first draft. In these classes are divided as follows: First class, 15,986. Second class, 8,760. In the county, first class, 8,986; second class, 2,170. Total first class in the county, 22,442. This last is the number from which the draft will be made.—Chicago Journal.

HARVESTING COMMENCED.—Winter wheat is now being harvested in this county. The crop, we are informed, is about an average yield, but nothing more. As the season advances the spring wheat prospects grow less and less favorable. The dry, hot weather and the chinch bug are fast accomplishing the ruin of that crop. Some farmers say they will not get over half a crop. Corn may yet do well if it gets rain in season.—Whiteside County (Ill.) Sentinel.

HABEAS CORPUS.—A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the supreme court yesterday in behalf of Martin Conway, and James Gibbons, soldiers at Camp Randall who claimed to be aliens. Their returnable on Tuesday next.—Madison Journal.

Heavy rifled guns are being shipped to Port Royal for the monitors.

The stories of Mrs. Gen. Milroy's bad behavior at Winchester, are exploded by the very simple fact that Mrs. M. has not been out of the state of Indiana for three months.

The Massachusetts 56th regiment (colored), will leave their camp at Readville, for active service, early this week. Colonel Hallford having recovered from his wounds, readiness to depart to-day. The regiment will go direct to New York, where it will embark for Newbern, N. C. with orders to report to Major Gen. Foster.

Some 140 disloyal families were shipped south from Alexandria, Va., on Thursday.

MARRIED.
At Detroit, on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Bismarck, SAMUEL B. HASTINGS, of Michigan, and MARY E. B. HASTINGS, of Detroit. The happy bridegroom is the only son of S. D. Hastings, a respectable merchant, and graduated with honors at "Beloit" College on the day preceding his marriage. Madison Journal.

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ville, and being in the city of Wisconsin, and
many of the Rock state and the north
inglambled as part of the west half of the
quarter of section one in town two north
east, containing eighteen acres of land, be-
cause of said land situated in the north
said west half of said southwest quarter
tion one, or so much and such part there-
of as may be required for the amount of
—Bath, May 30, 1896.
A. T. Mearns, Shulls, Rock Co.,
Wisconsin.

WITH FIRST STREET.

For Grading, Paving gutters and sidewalks, the South River and Main Streets in the Third Ward, south of the road bed will be "set back" within the paving of the gutters, and the center bed will be 18 inches above the bottom of the gutters. The gutters, will be completed in a surface rising regularly from the gutters to said center line, will be estimated by the cubic yard in excavation being allowed for earth in embankment, and the embankment will be taken, first, of the road and in such manner as to leave a grade for sidewalks, and, from the excavation to be used for the sidewalks, and the embankment shall not exceed 500 feet it will be simply an earth in excavation; and shall be for the cubic yard, for every 100 feet.

along the road bed is to be earth and gravel, the gravel to be used.

The gutters, one on each side of roadway, shall be in width at the top and eight inches less at the bottom, and shall be laid out on a downward plane at the rate of one inch in twenty feet. They shall be paved with good sound stone, in width and placed upon their edges, and shall be laid out on a downward plane of one inch in twenty feet, and shall be laid out on a downward plane of one inch in twenty feet, and shall be laid out on a downward plane of one inch in twenty feet.

The manner of laying the outside of the stone, will be such as the aldermen of said city shall determine, saving that the same shall be laid out on a downward plane of one inch in twenty feet, and shall be laid out on a downward plane of one inch in twenty feet, and shall be laid out on a downward plane of one inch in twenty feet.

The bed for the sidewalks on each side of the roadway, shall be of good material or other good material, and will conform to the grade, so far as may be, with the center of the street; the said walks and to be made of stone and ready set, and shall be laid out on a downward plane of one inch in twenty feet.

At the southern intersection of

[illegible]

On the 20th day of JULY, 1868, a person of one of the clerks in the afternoon of that day said, he described, mentioned, presumed, to witness of and situated in the town of Rock county, Wisconsin, and was described as the west half the west half of the east quarter of section No thirty-one (31) of range No. 10, township No. 12, containing more or less acres of land, in 1868, and was by J. P. KILBICK, Sheriff of Rock county, Wisconsin, and by the Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin, and by the Judge of the Circuit Court for Rock County, and by Stephen C. Spaulding and others, and by the virtue of a judgment of the

and, also, rendered in the above section
the day of June, 1883, the undersigned, a
specially appointed committee, for the
purpose of making public auction, of the
lot of the Rock County Bank, in Juneau,
and county of

THE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1883.

That all that parcel of real estate particu-
larly described as follows: eight acres of land
situated in the northwest quarter of section
36, in township 35, in range 3 (3) north,
and in the 10th day of September, 1883,
to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder,
for cash, on the 10th day of September, 1883,
at the Rock County Bank, in Juneau, and
county of

That all that parcel of real estate particu-
larly described as follows: eight acres of land
situated in the northwest quarter of section
36, in township 35, in range 3 (3) north,
and in the 10th day of September, 1883,
to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder,
for cash, on the 10th day of September, 1883,
at the Rock County Bank, in Juneau, and
county of

and rocky chains links to the westward, and on the north side of the same, the rocky chains and seventeen links to the westward, thence north 22° 30' east along the rocky chain and rocky links to the westward, containing 17 links, to the westward, a strip of land 100 feet wide on the east end, and the highway—Dated June 6th, 1865.

W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee, &c.

SHREVEPORT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
J. D. Smith, prob. Judge—Stephen C Spaulding and J. C. Lawrence, clerks.

And do hereby certify that by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above action on the 24th day of June, 1865, the undersigned, a referee appointed by said court for said purpose, and in said action, to the highest bidder of the front of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

and published at said city.—Dated June
1863. By the court,
ADOLF F. TAYLOR, County Judge.
COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY, Wis.
In the matter of the estate of William Holmes, deceased.
Reading and filing as instructed in writing,
reporting to be the last will and testament of
said deceased, late of the city of Janesville, in said
county, and the accompanying petition of Catharine A.
Holmes, his daughter, of said city, representing herself
as the sole surviving heir-at-law of said deceased,
presented at a session of said court, held at said city on
the 27th day of April, 1860, leaving said instrument,
together with the same may be proved. It is ordered
that the same be heard before the court, at the place
and time therein designated; and it is further ordered
that the judge thereof, in the city of Janesville, said
city, do thereat, at ten o'clock, on the first day of
May next, further order that public notice there-
on to all persons interested by publishing a

[illegible]

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, DONE
NEATLY EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE.